

ISLAND NOTES.

HONOLULU, June 27th, 1884.

Both the Honokaa and Paanahou Mills shut down this week for a short time to overhaul the machinery, and finish up planting.

The weather in this district has been fine enough for the last month to suit the most fastidious taste.

Mr. Sherwood, the new school teacher, arrived per steamer G. R. Bishop.

Great preparations are being made for the 4th of July, and the day promises to be a lovely one in Honolulu.

Monday's Exercises at Panahou.

The closing exercises at Oahu College last Monday were attended by over two hundred visitors—parents, brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, and friends of the pupils. The exercises in the morning consisted chiefly of class-room work, which gave a fairly good insight into the teaching methods of the faculty. At noon an appetizing luncheon was spread in the large dining room of the new building. Competitive declamation, interspersed with a composition or trio, and two enjoyable choruses, one by the school as a whole, and the other by the College Glee Club, occupied the afternoon until half-past 3. The competitive declamation was largely a feminine victory, for of the four prizes given three were carried off by misses. The result was as follows: Miss Hattie Dickson, recitation, "The Legend of Bregenz," first prize; Miss May Atherton's recitation, "The Polish Boy," second prize; Miss May Dillingham, recitation, "European Guides," third prize; Horace Chamberlain, recitation, "The Education of the Young," fourth prize. Reverend E. J. Beckwith, who was a popular and successful teacher in the Royal School and at Panahou, twenty-five years ago, delivered a stirring address on "Education," at Fort Street Church, Monday evening. It was not so well attended as the excellence of the lecture or the popularity of the lecturer had made it probable it would be. But those who did attend were amply repaid. The lecture was logical, forcible and most attractively presented.

The Hawaiian Hotel.

Mr. Joseph Tilden will after this date assume with Mr. George Fassett joint management of the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Tilden proceeds to San Francisco by the *Alameda*, to-day, to purchase new outfitings for the dining-room, and a table service like that in use in the Palace Hotel. The dining tables will be square, with a seating capacity for four, six, and eight persons. The kitchen will be completely renovated, a new bakery oven etc. added and a new store room and pantry will be built. The present pantry will be converted into an extra dining-room for private dining parties. The parlor and some special rooms will be refitted with furniture specially adapted to this climate. A cooling room will be built where fresh meats, game etc., can be kept, and special arrangements have been made with the *Alameda* to bring these articles hither in the ice room. The billiard-room will be renovated, and one or two new billiard tables will be added. Electric lights will be furnished throughout the house and all the cottages on the grounds will be connected with the main line, for which a new enunciator has been ordered. Mr. Tilden is widely known on the Coast as a gentleman of rare taste who excels in hotel management. He is an admirable caterer, and his reputation as an epicure is of a high order. While in San Francisco, he will arrange for a number of excursions from that city, who will visit the hotel this winter. With Mr. George Fassett, whose genial good nature and ability has won him so many friends, this new combination cannot fail to make a brilliant success.

A Desperate Fight.

A savage fight took place on last Thursday in Dodd's stable yard between a negro named Beckford and an Irishman named Byrne. Having heard both sides of the question, our reporter draws the following deduction: Both combatants are, or rather were, stable-men in Mr. Dodd's employ. Byrne being somewhat elated in anticipation of "the day we celebrate," assumed to dictate to his colored fellow workman with regard to the duties he was to perform. Beckford not being inclined to obey the orders of the self-constituted "boss," resorted in decidedly emphatic language, sufficient to raise the ire of Byrne. Each tried to excel in the use of unparliamentary English, when Beckford deemed it necessary to resort to arms. A four-pronged pitchfork being the nearest weapon at hand, he seized it, and approaching the innocent Irishman, he brought it down on his head in a manner that was calculated

to kill an ordinary human being. Following up the attack whilst Byrne was down, Beckford pounded him unmercifully about the head, which laid his skull open to the bone. The lookers-on, anticipating a funeral, interfered and separated the brutes. Mr. Dodd called in the aid of a powerful constable, who accompanied Byrne to a temporary residence on King Street. Meanwhile, surgical aid, in the person of Dr. Hagan, was summoned to the assistance of the bleeding Irishman. With his usual dexterity, the doctor dressed the wounds on Byrne's skull with a needle and thread. From the scene of the conflict, Byrne was conveyed to a neighboring hospital, and on enquiring after the state of his health yesterday afternoon he replied, he had "a devil of a pain at the back of the head." No doubt he told the truth. The second act of this drama will shortly take place. Judge Bickerton acting as referee *ex-officio*.

AN OPENING FOR ZEAL.

The Rev. Dr. Beckwith delivered a very clever lecture on Monday evening at Fort Street Church. The reverend and eloquent gentleman commented on "the low intellectual standard of San Francisco, evidenced by the fact that it is difficult to procure a good audience for a scientific or philosophical discourse, but a low-browed brute, whose attainments are shown only through his fists, is welcomed to the City of the Golden Gate, with music and the hurrahs of thirty thousand admirers." This is only too true, and we are sorry for it. Many a time and oft have we seen ministers of the Gospel, of the ripest culture, and charged to the muzzle with the most interesting illustrations of theology, lecture to semi-empty houses, while a low-lived brute across the way, who simply advertised his ability to pummel his fellow man, had to advertise "standing room, only." This is all wrong, deplorably wrong. We should strive to touch the human soul, and not pay our money to see a slogger lead for the nose of his Christian brother, stop, counter, and cross-buttock the man who was created in God's likeness, and conclude his atrocity by whaling his treasurer if the receipts at the box office should not correspond with the number of tickets issued. And yet this sort of thing is going on every day, going on in the heart of Christian countries, tolerated by Christians, and sustained by Christian dollars. What a field lies here for some apostle of righteousness, some missionary who would dare to preach the evil of hard gloves, and by his eloquence lead the ungodly from the box office of the slogger to the calm delights of the Christian lecture.

THE LOAN ACT.

After a careful review of the Loan Act, we find that

Section 1. Authorizes the Government to borrow money to the amount of \$2,000,000 for the period of three years.

Section 2. Designates the particular items for which the money borrowed shall be paid out. (Who shall pay it out? Who direct the making of the improvement? The Government.)

Section 3. Forbids the use of the Loan Fund for any purpose except that designated in Section 2.

Section 4. Is directory as to the printing, etc., of the bonds and that the payment of that expense shall be charged to the General Fund.

Section 5. Directs that a specified part of the items contained in Section 2, may be paid from the General Fund, and that such disbursements shall be made good out of the Loan Fund.

These items are considered as of more urgent necessity by the Legislature of 1882, than the other items contained in Section 2, and were therefore provided for in the General Appropriation Bill although authorized in the Loan Act, yet the Loan Fund was to be responsible for the expenditure. If the other items included in Section 2, which were not incorporated in Section 5, had been left in abeyance for the future action of the Legislature, either Section 5 of the Loan Act or the General Appropriation Act would have declared so. Neither Section 5 of the Loan Act, nor the General Appropriation Bill limit the other Sections of the Loan Act and the Loan Act therefore can only be taken as a special authorization to the Government by the Legislature to apply the specific fund named, the "Loan Fund," for the particular purposes mentioned in Section 2 of

the Loan Act without any further direction or command of the Legislature.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MODESTY.

In a recent number of an English Magazine appears a clever article which has had the effect of making American women and their modesty the subject of sharp remark just now by the London press. The article was evidently by a magazine writer who has made a long enough stay in the United States to observe the surface peculiarities of our social life and to serve them up in dishes of gossip more or less savory for English readers. The descriptions are meant to be fair. That stock part of the Sam Slick Yankee, never seen in the United States except in an English play, is therefore never reproduced, the writer not having apparently such relish for the worn out burlesque, as Mr. Foster and his friend Dickens, who found five of these mythical creatures loose on the high seas with their "Ef I ain't blamed," and "I do expectuate," etc.

This writer however, reminds us of that countryman of his who notebook in hand, landed at the Cove of Cork in May to be met by a snow-storm and a quarrel with a drunken restaurant keeper. He left the country in half an hour to write a book on it, which stated that "it snows all summer in Ireland, and all the Irish women wear yellow gowns and have groggy noses."

The English writer has apparently stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel or the Hoffman House, and surveyed the rest of the country on tip-toe from that coign of vantage, taking the names and customs of their parlors as the social life of the United States.

The freedom of intercourse allowed between American young men and women is for the hundredth time contrasted with the system of chaperonage in France and England. This is the point, in fact, which has called out so many criticisms from the English papers. We have a word or two to say in answer. It is quite time that in all parts of the United States unmarried men and young girls in respectable society walk together, unattended by any duenna. The intercourse may end in a betrothal, or may mean, and be, only a pleasant acquaintance. The evil of it is that the young people rule crude, raw, harsh manners and ideas. But, in defense of the custom, we may add that there the evil ends. There is no people, we honestly believe, among whom—outside of the fast circles of the cities—domestic honor and woman's virtue are held as intact and sacred as by the native Americans. Her chastity or reputation to the young girl reared in a decent home—life in the United States, is not to be talked of, or guarded or hedged about from day to day by watchful spinsters or mothers. She has very likely never heard of Una, nor given a thought to her own innocence, but she takes Bob's or Jack's arm for a stroll in the moonlight, or a dance in a hall or a barn, and is protected by that innocence as absolutely as by any lion.

Nothing is more incomprehensible in English character to Americans than the trait suggested by the plots of several recent novels, where a young girl's whole life was wrecked by unjust suspicions in consequence of her having traveled or soiled for a few hours unchaperoned, with a lover.

The same writer provokes further unkind criticisms by declaring that it is the habit of "the young ladies of unimpeached able families to ask young men not only to escort them to balls where they have not been invited, but to the opera or theatre." "An expressive honor" justly remarks the critic, "for he not only provides a carriage, but takes her to the play, and most probably gives her a supper at Delmonico's afterwards." Other assertions are hardly worth contradicting. They have all the same authority. We all know what fashionable life is. To judge of the women in the social life of the United States, stretching through the myriad homes from sea to sea, by the unprotected, bejeweled and loud talking girls to be found eating oysters and drinking champagne at restaurant tables at midnight, would be as fair as for us to take some of the recent scandals in English high life as a sign of English feminine purity, or some of the rakish young sprigs of English nobility as representative samples of English gentlemen.

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